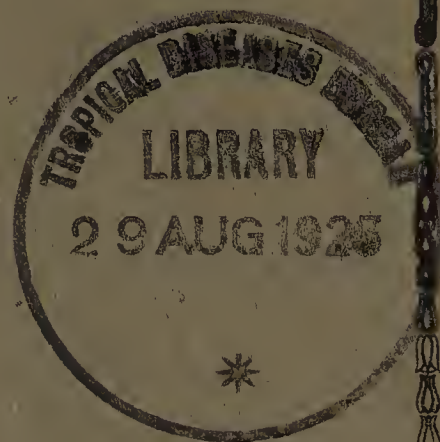


Borough of



Rawtenstall



# Annual Report for 1924,

OF

Medical Officer of Health  
School Medical Officer  
and Sanitary Inspector.

RAWTENSTALL

"FREE PRESS" OFFICE.



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# BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Ex-Officio).

Chairman : Councillor HARDMAN.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman BARNES (Mayor).

Alderman HENRY CRABTREE.

Councillor KENYON.

„ ASHWORTH.

„ BARNES.

„ HAWORTH.

„ CURLEY.

„ HAMER.

„ CARRIE WHITEHEAD.

„ JACKSON.

„ ROTHWELL.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

Sanitary Inspector : W. E. HOYLE, A.R.S.I.,

Certified Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors :

MISS E. A. FITTON, C.M.B., State Regd. Nurse.

MISS E. PORTER, C.M.B., „ „ „ „

Hospital Caretaker and Disinfector : A. HEAP.

Clerk : J. S. ASHWORTH.





## **Medical Officer's Report.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
29, KAY STREET,  
RAWTENSTALL,  
February, 1925.

To the Members of the Town Council of  
the Borough of Rawtenstall.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Twenty-first Annual Report for your consideration. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is somewhat abbreviated, and only those features which change from year to year are dealt with.

### **GENERAL STATISTICS.**

Area (Acres) .....	9528
Population Census (1921) .....	28970
Estimated Population (1924) .....	29200
No. of Inhabited Houses Census (1921)	7371
Number of Families       ,,       ,,	7421
Rateable Value—	
For Poor Rate .....	£170,938
For General District Rate .....	£161,258
Sum represented by 1d. rate (Poor Rate)	£652
,,       ,,       ,, (General Dis. Rate)	£633

The census figures do not give a correct return of the number of inhabited houses in 1921, or of the number of families in Rawtenstall Borough, as the time the census was taken coincided with a holiday period and 135 houses were returned as vacant on that night. These houses were as a matter of fact all inhabited houses during other parts of the year and this number should be added to the census figures and the number of families also should be increased proportionately.

As nearly as can be ascertained there were at the end of 1924, 7,662 inhabited houses in the Borough, and assuming that the number of persons per house was the same as at the time of the census the population at the end of 1924 was 29,115. This is close to the Registrar General's estimate of 29,200.

The following table shows the changes which have taken place during the past 30 years; i.e., the fall in population, number of persons per house, also in the general death rate and infantile death rate.

The figures for 1924 show that there is an increased number of persons per house as compared with the census figures, and this is in spite of the fact that 419 houses have been certified for habitation since that time and points to the need for still more houses.

Year	Census Population	Average No. of Persons per House at the Time of Census	Average Death-Rate of Ten Years preceding each census	Average Rate of Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 births, for Ten Years preceding each Census.
1901	31053	4.5	17.5	157
1911	30516	4.18	15.04	125
1921	28970	3.8	14.3	96

	Estimated Population	Estimate No. of persons per h'se	Death Rate 1924	Infantile Mort. per 1,000 births
1924	29200	3.82	14.5	104

**UNHEALTHY AREA.**—In 1924 the Health Committee decided to proceed with the clearance of a portion of the area scheduled as unhealthy in the report on housing made in 1918, and with this end in view a scheme was prepared and in due course an enquiry held by a representative of the Ministry of Health.

The area which it is proposed to clear is situate in the Fold and one or two adjoining streets and when carried into effect this work will necessitate new houses being built for the accommodation of about 260 people.

This scheme only deals with a portion of the unhealthy area and it will be necessary to wait until more houses are available before proceeding with the completion of the scheme as a whole.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

**WATER.**—The rainfall in 1924 amounted to 53.12 inches, and there was no prolonged dry period. Under such conditions there was never any shortage of water and, consequently, no restriction as to its free use for domestic purposes.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The new works under this head in 1924 were the sewerage and paving of—

Longholme Road, Rawtenstall.

Back Bacup Road, Rawtenstall.

**SCHOOLS.**—The Sanitary condition of the Schools is good, and the general health of the children has been excellent and although Infectious Diseases have been more prevalent than in 1923. Fortunately these cases did not occur as an epidemic but as scattered cases distributed all over the Borough during the whole year.

Measles was prevalent in Waterfoot and Edgeside during the early Summer and in Rawtenstall in November and December.

School closure was therefore adopted, and the following Schools closed for the periods named in the table :—

School or Department.	Disease.	Period.
Waterfoot Council School .....	Measles.	26th May to 18th Jun.
Whitewell B'tom Infants' Dept.	do.	do. do.
Edgeside C. of E. School .....	do.	30th May to 18th Jun.
Cloughfold Council School ...	do.	do. do.
Constable Lee C. of E. Infants' Dept....	do.	8th Nov. to 1st Dec.
Alder Grange Council School Infants' Dept....	do.	do. do.



## Food.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—There are in the Borough 115 farmers, etc. registered to sell milk and these are, with two exceptions, the producers.

The bulk of the milk produced in the Borough is re-tailed by the producers themselves within an hour or two of being milked and consequently should be in a fit state for use as a food for infants or invalids without undergoing sterilisation.

The majority of the producers understand the necessity of cooling the milk as soon after it is taken from the cow as possible but at many farms the methods are somewhat primitive and the benefits of cooling are nullified by the amount of foreign matter which finds its way into the milk during the process of milking. The importance of grooming the cattle is not recognised nor the use of milking pails with a small opening.

Whitewashing was punctually and effectively carried out.

In the Autumn of 1924 the Health Committees of Rawtenstall, Bacup and Haslingden met representatives of the Farmers and discussed with them the price of milk and laid stress on the desirability of employing up-to-date methods of production and distribution, as it was felt that a clean and pure supply was of more importance than a cheap one. As a result of this conference a series of lectures to farmers and their wives were arranged and a lecturer was sent by the County Education Committee to

explain how, without elaborate buildings or apparatus, it is possible to produce milk of a very high standard of purity.

Under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the Corporation has supplied milk to the value of £107 13s. od. for the year ending 31st March, 1925. This was done by means of an order to supply a certain quantity for a certain time, and was handed to the farmer who could most conveniently supply the milk. That the milk was properly supplied, its use was ascertained by visits to the homes and by weighing of babies at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**—There are 25 Slaughter Houses scattered over the whole area of the Borough, and it is difficult to secure regular inspection of meat at times of slaughter.

The condition of the slaughter houses themselves is fair.

**BAKEHOUSES.**—Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and are well fitted and up to date.

## Vital Statistics.

**THE MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths in the Borough in 1924 was 475, but 107 of these took place in the Moorlands House Infirmary and only twenty-four of these were persons belonging to the Borough ; there were also thirty-four deaths in public institutions outside the Borough of persons who were normally resident here. The nett number of deaths was therefore 426 (Males 204,

Females 222) as compared with 392 in 1923, 435 in 1922, 364 in 1921, 381 in 1920, 353 in 1919 and 434 in 1918.

The number who died in the various age groups in 1924 were as follows :—

Year	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 up
1924	50	5	6	10	25	42	121	167
1923	38	5	4	6	13	47	119	160
1922	44	11	9	14	14	49	123	171

The death rate was 14.5 per thousand per annum of the population as compared with 13.5 in 1923, 15.0 in 1922, 12.5 in 1921, 13.38 in 1920, 12.8 in 1919, and 17.2 in 1918.

The above table shows an increase of 34 deaths as compared with 1923. The increase is chiefly due to deaths from respiratory diseases. The death rate which was 2.30 per 1,000 per annum.

**BIRTH RATE.**—The total number of births belonging to the Borough was 480 (Males 249, Females 231) as compared with 506 in 1923, 491 in 1922, 595 in 1921, 593 in 1920, 359 in 1919, and 362 in 1918. The birth rate was 16.4 per thousand per annum compared with 17.4 in 1923, 16.9 in 1922, 20.5 in 1921, 20.8 in 1920, 12.5 in 1919 and 12.8 in 1918.

The excess of births over deaths was 54.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—Fifty deaths of Infants took place as compared with 38 in 1923, 44 in 1922, 41 in 1921, 53 in 1920 and 20 in 1919.

The death rate per 1,000 births was 104 as compared with 75 in 1923, 89 in 1922, 68 in 1921, 89 in 1920, 55 in 1919 and 102 in 1918.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1924 and the three years preceding 1924 :

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bronchitis .....	6	4	4	6
Pneumonia .....	4	9	4	10
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	—	—	3	—
Measles .....	1	1	2	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	1	—
Diarrhœa .....	3	1	1	3
Influenza .....	1	1	—	—
Accidents .....	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	1	—
Convulsions .....	—	3	4	1
Premature Birth ...	17	10	6	15
Congenital Debility	—	5	6	7
Wasting Diseases ...	2	6	4	3
Other Causes .....	4	2	2	4

The above figures show the same thing year after year, namely, that Premature Birth, Congenital Debility and diseases of the Respiratory System account for the majority of the deaths.

These deaths followed, in almost every case, an illness of the mother during pregnancy or during her early life. In some of the cases there was weakness on the father's side as well. Ante-Natal care and skilled help at the time of confinement were not wanting in any of the cases ; the infants were simply unable to live.



Such deaths can only be prevented by placing the parents in a suitable environment during their childhood and adolescence.

There is an increase of eight deaths from Respiratory Diseases and ten from Prematurity and Congenital Debility or Malformation as compared with 1923.

Eighteen deaths due to Premature Birth or Congenital Debility or Malformation took place before the age of seven days and many of these did not survive more than a few hours ; on the other hand thirteen deaths due to Respiratory Diseases occurred after the age of one month.

Two of the deaths from Diarrhoea took place when the babies were away from Rawtenstall.

Two deaths, one due to Premature Birth and the other to Congenital Malformation took place in Moorlands Infirmary.

The Infantile Death Rates in back to back houses was equal to 127 per thousand births and that in single and through houses equal to 92 per 1000 births.

If these facts are considered it is fairly evident that one of the chief factors in infantile mortality is bad housing. A child does not die from debility when it is a few days old because it is born in a back to back house but because its mother and father live and were probably reared in a back to back house.

The surest preventive then of infantile deaths is good housing, even with good housing one cannot expect

the improvement in the death rate to be immediate but it is none the less certain to come.

## **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The Corporation owns a small isolation hospital for Small Pox situate at the Ridge, Hareholme, where there is an installation for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., by means of super-heated steam.

Under an agreement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Puerperal Fever, can be sent to the Florence Nightingale Hospital Bury, if necessary.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board will not admit cases sent in by private individuals and when a doctor considers it advisable for a patient to be removed to hospital he should get into communication with the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector who will make the necessary arrangements for the removal by motor ambulance and reception of the case at Bury and disinfection of the house, etc. at night, on Sunday, or at any time.

When the Health Department at 29 Kay Street is closed and a hurried removal is necessary application can be made at the residence of the Sanitary Inspector, 125, Haslingden Old Road, or of the Medical Officer of Health. Telephone Rossendale 161.

The Corporation pays for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Dysentery

or Malaria by the Public Health Laboratory Manchester, and outfits for the collection, and transmission of specimens can be obtained at the Health Department, 29, Kay Street.

Five specimens were examined in 1924 ; Diphtheria 4, Sputum 1.

The number of Infectious Diseases notified showed an increase as compared with 1923 and Measles was prevalent in the Rawtenstall district during the Autumn months.

Anti-toxin is supplied free, and supplies are always kept at the following places for the convenience of medical men :—

The Health Department, 29, Kay St., Rawtenstall.

The Fire Station, Rawtenstall.

The Barley Holme Depot, Crawshawbooth.

Police Station, Waterfoot.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Fifteen cases were notified as compared with thirteen in 1923. Two cases were removed to Hospital.

The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population.

There were two deaths not in Hospital.

**MEASLES.**—Measles was prevalent in the Waterfoot and Cloughfold Districts in April, May and June, and in Rawtenstall during November and December.

There were two deaths, one below the age of twelve months and one aged two years.

The death rate was equal to 0.06 per thousand per annum.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—There was very little Whooping Cough and only one death, a child aged 18 months.

The death rate was equal to 0.03 per thousand per annum.

**DIARRHŒA.**—There were three deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases of children under two years of age, and two of them took place outside the Borough.

The death rate was 6.2 per 1000 births.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Fifteen cases were notified: Acute Primary Pneumonia 12, and Post Influenzal Pneumonia 3. The number of deaths from all forms Pneumonia was 27, as compared with 25 in 1923, 36 in 1922, 19 in 1921 and 26 in 1920.

The death rate from all forms of Pneumonia was equal to .92 per thousand per annum.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—Eleven cases were notified and there were no deaths.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There were only 24 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 29 in 1923, 82 in 1922, and 26 in 1921.

Five of them were removed to Hospital, where one terminated fatally.

The death rate was 0.03 per thousand per annum.



**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**—Thirty-two cases were notified, as compared with 25 in 1923, 26 in 1922, 20 in 1921, 33 in 1920, and 24 in 1919.

There were 23 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.78 per thousand per annum.

**NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**—Twenty-two cases were notified as compared with 16 in 1923, 14 in 1922, 11 in 1921, and 19 in 1920.

There were seven deaths, giving a death rate of 0.23 per thousand per annum.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—There were no cases of Puerperal Fever.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—Three cases were notified, and were treated at home, and on being examined recently, vision was found to be unimpaired.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—Cases of difficult labour or diseases or accidents complicating labour were removed by Motor Ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, on the advice of the doctors in attendance on the respective cases and all mothers were successfully treated ; one infant died there, aged three days from injury at birth.

There is an agreement with the Guardians of the Haslingden Union. under which expectant mothers may be admitted to the Maternity Ward, when, in the opinion of their own Doctor the home conditions are such as render

it undesirable for them to remain at home for their confinement.

The Guardians make a charge of £2 2s. od. per week which covers Maintenance, Nursing, and Medical Attendance during the stay of the mother and baby and in cases where the family are unable to make any contribution, the cost is borne by the Corporation.

During 1924, thirty expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Ward from this Borough, 28 as private patients and 2 as poor law patients.

Of the 28 private patients four were admitted under the Council's scheme and the Council paid the whole of the fees in two cases and assisted the other two.

Under the same scheme, infants and children under five years of age suffering from Non-Infectious illnesses and accidents can also be admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, for treatment, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health they cannot be properly nursed at home. The cost in this case is £1 1s. od. per week, and covers maintenance, nursing and Medical attendance, and here again when the parents are unable to pay contributions the whole cost is borne by the Corporation.

Two children were admitted under this scheme. A case of Rickets and Malnutrition, this was assisted by the Health Committee, and a case of Encephalitis Lethargica maintained entirely by the Health Committee. Both cases were much benefitted by the treatment and care they received.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been given to these agreements.

The Corporation also makes a grant to the Local Nursing Societies at the rate of 4d. per visit for all visits made by their Nurses, in cases of Confinement, illness after confinement, and illnesses of children under 5 years of age, provided that a quarterly return of visits made is sent in signed by the Secretary of the Society making the Return.

This arrangement has also received the sanction of the Ministry of Health, and came into operation on the 1st April, 1921. During the year ending 31st December, 1924, the following cases were attended :—

	Cases	Visits.
Confinements .....	73	895
Illness after Confinement .....	4	116
Illnesses of Children under 5 years..	70	1070

The Sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been held regularly as in previous years and have been well attended.

Of the new cases admitted to the consultations at the Centres 190 were infants under one year of age or nearly 40% of 480, the total number of babies born during 1924. It will be noticed from the sub-joined table that more than half of the infants who attend the Centre are breast fed and the importance and value of the natural method of feeding is the dominant note in the teaching at the Centres.

Congenital Stricture of Pylorus was diagnosed three times at the Clinic ; one of the patients was too weak for operation, but the other two were admitted to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. In one instance the operation was successful but in the other case the stricture was caused by a tumour and the baby did not recover.

The following table shows the number of attendances of breast and bottle fed infants under one year of age, and also the number of attendances of other children under five years of age at each Centre :—

	Under 1 year		1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	Averag- attend- ance
	Breast	Bottle					
<b>Cloughfold</b>	185	139	127	78	103	49	28.3
<b>C'booth</b>	83	92	50	33	30	29	25.6
<b>W'Bottom</b>	137	117	60	38	28	6	32.1

The reports of the Health Visitors on those cases of Infantile deaths in many cases show that carelessness, and in a lesser degree ignorance, were the chief contributing cause of death. This state of things can only be contested in the homes, and home visiting is still the main feature of our Child Welfare Work.

All births, still births and infantile deaths are investigated, and when necessary mothers are advised to consult their own Doctor, they are encouraged to visit the centres when they need assistance or advice which they are not otherwise able to obtain.



The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee supplies milk and other nourishments free to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The chief centre is at the Council School, Cloughfold, and consists of a waiting room, with lavatory downstairs, and a consulting room, with a smaller weighing room, upstairs.

A Session is held there on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Another centre is at Goodshaw Baptist Sunday School where there is a waiting and weighing room downstairs and a number of classrooms upstairs, and which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the School Trustees at a nominal rent. A Session is held there every second Tuesday in each month, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. One of the Health Visitors also attends on the fourth Tuesday in each month 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The third Centre is at Whitewell Bottom School, and consists of a waiting and weighing room, and a smaller consulting room. and a session is held there every fourth Tuesday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Here also in addition to the session on the fourth Tuesday, a Health Visitor attends on such second Tuesday 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and other voluntary helpers have generally assisted to entertain mothers, and tea is available and much appreciated by them.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank those who have helped, and to extend to them and others an invitation to send in their names to me, or to Miss C. Whitehead, Brynbella, Rawtenstall ; Mrs. Holt, Holme-field, Crawshawbooth. or Mrs. Brocklehurst, Newchurch, in order that they may receive notice when and where their help can be utilised.

The following food, etc., was supplied free to necessitous families :—

Virol .....	366 lbs.
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.....	144 8oz bottles.
Cod Liver Oil and Malt .....	576 lbs.
Lactagol .....	360 tins.
Marmite .....	110 ounces.
Cristolax .....	36 1 oz. tins.
Milk .....	9033 pints.

HEALTH VISITORS.—Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

To Expectant Mothers (1) 1st Visit 91 (2) Total Visits 120.  
 To Infants under 1 yr. (1) 1st Visit 447 (2) Total Visits 2722.  
 To Children 1 to 5. Total Visits, 935.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Health Committee, Borough Surveyor, and Sanitary Inspector, for their help and co-operation,

And remain, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1924.

(Provisional figures. Populations as estimated in the middle of 1922 have been used for the purpose of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Med. Pract.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
England and Wales	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.49	0.44	7.3	75	92.3	6.6	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.4	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.45	0.40	9.2	80	92.5	6.9	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	18.9	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.50	0.36	6.2	71	93.3	5.5	1.2
London	18.7	12.1	0.01	0.00	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.36	0.44	8.4	69	91.3	8.6	0.1
Rawlensall, estimated population 1920	16.4	14.5	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.51	0.51	6.2	104	92.7	5.4	1.9

# Notifiable Diseases.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, number of deaths from these Diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1924

Disease.	Cases Notified.													Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years												Total Deaths	Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.	Deaths in Hos-pital of persons belonging to District.
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over			
Smallpox .....																
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ....	15	1	1		2	2	4	2	2		1			2	2	
Erysipelas .....	11								1	2	2	5	1			
Scarlet Fever .....	24			1		2	12	4	3	2				1	5	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....	3						1	1				1			1	
Puerperal Fever .....																
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1					1										
Poliomyelitis .....																
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	3	3														
Encephalitis Lethargica..	8					1				2		3	2	4		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	12				1					6	1	3	1			
Acute Influenzal P'monia	3								1		1	1		27		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	32						1		7	13	2	8	1	23	18	6
Other forms of Tuber-culosis .....	22	1			1	3	3	5	3	3	1	2		7	1	1
Measles and German Measles .....																
Whooping Cough .....														2		
Diarrhœa, &c.														1		
(under 2 years) .....														3		
Totals .....	134	5	1	1	4	9	21	12	17	28	8	23	5	70	27	8

## Case Rate of Certain Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified in the District	Case rate per 1,000 living Rawtenstall.
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	.82
Diphtheria	15	.51
Enteric Fever	3	.10
Puerperal Fever	—	—
Erysipelas	11	.37



# TABLE A.

## 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres) (per Census Return) .....	9,528
Population (1924) .....	29,200

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1924.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Births—Legitimate .....	465	244	221
Illegitimate .....	15	5	10
Deaths .....	426	204	222

From Sepsis. Other Causes.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth .....	—	...	2
---	---	-----	---

Death of Infants under 1 year of age:—

Total 50. Legitimate 46. Illegitimate 4.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3

	Rates Per 1000 of Population.			
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
Mean of 10 years 1914-1923	16.5	14.1	0.76	87
1923 .....	17.4	13.5	0.51	75
1924 .....	16.4	14.5	0.78	104
Increase or Decrease in 1924 on:				
Ten years Average .....	—0.1	+0.4	+0.02	+17
Previous Year	—1.0	+1.0	+0.27	+29

# TUBERCOLOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0-1			1				1	
1-5			1	3				
5-10		1	2	1				1
10-15	2		3	3	2			
15-20	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	1
20-25	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
25-35	4	5			3	2		
35-45	2	1	2		2			
45-55	3	1				1		
55-65	2	1			2			
65								
and upwards		2				1		
Totals	18	14	12	9	15	8	4	3
	32		21		23		7	

# OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosptl.				
3	Yes	No	3	—	—	—

Causes of Death.		Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	204	222
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...
2 Small-pox	...	...	...
3 Measles	...	...	2
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	1
6 Diphtheria	...	...	2
7 Influenza	...	6	9
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	3	1
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	15	8
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	3	4
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	23	25
13 Rheumatic Fever	...	1	2
14 Diabetes	...	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	14	17
16 Heart Disease	...	25	32
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	18	3
18 Bronchitis	...	15	22
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	11	16
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	2	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	2	...
22 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	2	1
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	2
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	1	...
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	9	4
26 Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	3
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	8	17
29 Suicide	...	...	...
30 Other deaths from violence	...	8	7
31 Other defined diseases	...	33	39
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	3	1
Special Causes (included above):			
Poliomyelitis	...	1	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:			
Total	...	22	28
Illegitimate	...	3	1
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	249	231
Legitimate	...	244	221
Illegitimate	...	5	10
POPULATION:			
For Births and Deaths	...		292,00

## Summary (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

<p>Professional Nursing in the Home. Arrangements in the district for—</p> <p>(a) General Nursing.</p> <p>(b) For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, &amp;c.</p>	<p>(a) There are four nursing societies in the Borough, which employ five nurses between them, two of whom are certified midwives.</p> <p>(b) Where house conditions do not permit of these cases being nursed at home, they are removed to hospital. (See below).</p>
<p>Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the Local Authority?</p> <p>Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1924.</p> <p>Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service?</p>	<p>No, but the Corporation pay 4d. per visit to the local Nursing Societies for every visit paid by one of their nurses to women being confined or suffering after confinement.</p> <p>Number on Register, 12. Number actually practising, 12.</p> <p>There are enough midwives to meet the need of the population.</p>
<p>What action has been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work?</p>	<p>There are three centres and one clinic held at each once a fortnight, which are attended by the Medical Officer of Health and one or another of the Health Visitors.</p>



Has a local Child Welfare Centre been established?	Yes, as follows :—  Council School, Cloughfold, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.  Council School, Goodshaw, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.  Council School, Whitewell Bottom, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
If so, where?	No.
Give days and time open.	Council have an arrangement with the Guardians under which such cases can be admitted to their Infirmary, Council may pay whole or part of cost.
Have any of the following been provided in your district :— Day Nursery.	Yes, at same centre used for Child Welfare Work.
Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children.	No.
School Clinic.	No.
Tuberculosis Clinic.	No.
Veneral Diseases Clinic.	Yes, scale of income and method of supply approved by the Ministry of Health.
Has any local scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?	

Is there a District Nursing Association in the district?

How many District Nurses employed?

If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work?

If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work?

Does the Association undertake—

- (a) \*Midwifery Cases?
- (b) Monthly Nursing?

Yes, four.

Five Nurses.

Council pay a rate of 4d. per visit for attendances made by nurses to confinements disease after confinement and disease, of children under 5 years of age.

Only in case of illness as above.

Two of the Nursing Societies employ certified midwives.  
No.

Hospital Accommodation provided or available :—

For Smallpox, Council have their own Hospital with accommodation for 22 cases. Where situate, The Ridge, Hareholme.

For other Infectious Diseases, Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Where situate, Bury.

(†Joint or otherwise) Council pay retaining fee of £4 4s. od. per week for cases removed to Bury.

Number of Beds available for your District : For Smallpox, 22. For other Infectious Diseases, as required.

Is there any Hospital Accommodation in the district for—

(a) Maternity Cases. Difficult or abnormal cases are removed by Motor Ambulance to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; normal cases can be admitted to Moorlands.

(b) Children admitted to Moorlands House under Guardians.

Tuberculosis, No.

Give postal address of Union Infirmary any other Public Institution in District : Moorlands House, Rawtenstall.

## HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—		
(a) Total...	...	13
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919, 1923, or 1924 :—		16 in course of erection.
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	5
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	16
No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	...	
Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :—		
Have any advances been made during 1924—		
(a) By loans?	None.	Amount of loans £—
(b) By subsidy?	No. 4.	Amount of subsidies, £400
Unfit Dwelling-houses—		
Inspection—(1) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	85
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	Yes
Have the particulars of these inspections been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations?	...	None
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	85
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	
Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices—		
No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	33



# Action under Statutory Powers—

## A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	5
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners. Five. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. None.	
(3) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	None

## B.—\*Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners.....	None
(b) Local Authority in default of owners.....	

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act 1907—

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	None
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	None
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	None
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	None
D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c. ... ..	None
Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1924 ... ..	None
Chief Sanitary Requirements of District... ..	None
Houses Erected without Subsidy ... ..	7

\* Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects. Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Administration.



# BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

## Sanitary Inspector's Report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
29, KAY STREET,  
RAWTENSTALL,  
December 31st, 1924.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Rawtenstall.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Eleventh Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1924, of the work done in the Health Department of the Borough.

Nuisances brought before Health Committee	474
Representing Houses .....	812
„ Other Premises .....	20
Nuisances Abated .....	475
Notices Served—Nuisances :	
Informal .....	350
Interviews .....	194
Statutory .....	4
Legal Proceedings .....	None
Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907—	
Conversion of Closets .....	14
Provision of Dust Bins .....	None

## WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR :

Gullies released .....	38
Closets released .....	315
Dilapidated Closets repaired .....	9
Broken tipplers replaced .....	15
Ashpits abolished .....	1
Ashpits repaired .....	4
Insanitary slopstones repaired .....	3
Defective window woodwork repaired and made to open .....	22
Defective ovens, boilers, and fireplaces repaired	11
Blocked & defective sloppipes released & repaired	12
Perished plaster on internal walls of houses ...	4
Defective down spouts repaired	
Defective eavestroughs repaired .....	19
Defective flagging repaired .....	5
Defective house roof repaired .....	13
Defective chimney flashing repaired .....	2
Blocked & defective drains released & repaired	19
Defective dust bins replaced .....	205
Defective house floor repaired .....	5
Defective house door repaired .....	1
Offensive accumulation removed .....	3
Defective pointing of buildings repaired .....	9
Farms cleansed and limewashed .....	1
Defective outbuildings repaired .....	4
Dilapidated closet pails replaced .....	9
Defective chimneys repaired .....	3
Broken closet pedestals replaced .....	1
Provision of water for flushing W.C. ....	2
Blocked drains and gullies released .....	69

Defective skylights repaired .....	4
Dirty houses cleansed .....	3
New refuse receptacles .....	8
Yards, walls and doors .....	2
New closets built .....	2
Waste water converted to fresh water closets...	7
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance .....	2

## Housing.

The work carried out during the year under the Housing Acts is set out in the table below :—

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	85
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .....	85
(3) No. of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	0
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	85

### REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers .....	33
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## **ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWER.**

(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, Etc. Act, 1919.

During the year five representations were made to the Health Committee but in each case the work was carried out on the serving of a formal notice by the owners.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Number : One.

Registered from January 1st to December 31st each year. Number of Lodgers, 48.

The condition of the above Lodging House is fair, it is kept clean and the premises are limewashed as per the By-laws and Public Health Act, 1875, Section 82, which notice was served upon the Owner.

The above house is included in the unhealthy area now under consideration.

### **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

There are 7 Furnished Rooms in the Borough, and two houses taking weekly lodgers. They are fairly well kept.

The above houses are in the unhealthy area now under consideration.

### **BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.**

No. of observations .....	3
Legal Proceedings .....	None



Time limit allowed for emission of black  
 smoke per hour ..... 10 Mins.

Copies of the observations are sent to the mills.

In two instances interviews with the owner have resulted in the provision of new boilers, one of which is at the present time in course of erection.

### **FISH FRYING PREMISES.**

There is one fish frying premises in the Borough :—

(1) Booth Road, Waterfoot.

which is visited regularly. and found to be kept in a clean condition, and the raw material has always been found to be of good quality.

During the year one of the premises was closed.

### **BRAWN, BOILED HAM, SAUSAGE, ROAST PORK, AND OTHER PREPARED FOODS.**

There are six of the above works within the Borough, namely :—

Fenton and Holden, Hall Street, Rawtenstall.

W. Berry, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

Hanson and Clegg, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

Wm. Hornung, Greenfield Street, Rawtenstall.

Crawshawbooth Co-op., Burnley Rd., Crawshawbooth.

Waterfoot Co-op., Burnley Road, Waterfoot.

These premises are visited regularly and all raw material used in connection with the above trade has been

found to be good and sound, and the work is cleanly carried out. One works was closed during the year.

### **TRIBE DRESSING PREMISES.**

There are two tribe dressing premises, namely :—

1, Barley Holme Road, Crawshawbooth.

1, Well Street, Crawshawbooth.

These have been visited regularly and found to be well kept, the work being cleanly carried out.

### **GUT SCRAPING.**

There is one gut-scraping premises situate at Shaw-clough Road, Scout, Waterfoot.

No complaints were received during the year, and the premises are well kept.

### **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

Within the Borough there are 23 Licensed Slaughter Houses, but owing to the large area over which they are scattered, it is difficult to keep them under proper supervision.

During the year the following meat and foodstuffs was voluntarily surrendered for destruction, which upon examination was found to be unfit for the food of man :—

Ribs of beef, 50 lbs.

Carcase of beef, 460 lbs.

Pork Hams, 1090 lbs.

Fish, 6 stone.

Tin of tongue, 6 lbs.

Potatoes, 3 cwt.

### **MARINE STORE DEALERS.**

Within the Borough there are two Marine Store dealers as follows :—

Bolton Street, Cloughfold.

Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

The bones, skins, and other offensive material are removed regularly ; one complaint was received, and after interviewing the owner the cause of complaint was removed.

### **CATTLE MARKETS AND AUCTION MARTS.**

Within the Borough there are two of the above premises, as follows :—

W. Chadwick. Cattle Market, Hobsons Yard, Rawtenstall  
E. Ashworth, Johnny Barn Farm, Higher Cloughfold.

At the former the cattle and sheep sold are mostly for butchering purposes, and at the latter, dairy cows, etc. are sold by Public Auction as well.

In the first named much improvement has been made for better storage of the manure and general cleanliness.

### **DAIRIES, COWKEEPERS, AND MILK SELLERS.**

- (1) Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, are they  
periodically inspected ..... Yes.  
What is their condition ..... Fair.
- (2) Have regulations been made under the order  
of the L.G.B. (give Date) 17th May, 1894,

Revised 20th August, 1908

Are they enforced ..... Yes.

(3) Amount of air space in cubic feet required  
for each cow :—

(a) Where cows are habitually grazed ... 800 c.ft.

(4) Cowkeepers :—

Total number of Cowkeepers ..... 245

No. on Register ..... 115

No. of Inspections during the year ..... 245

(5) Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than  
cowkeepers) :—

Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors... 2

On Registers ..... 2

(6) Any arrangement for Veterinary Inspection  
of dairy cows give particulars ..... None

(7) Action taken (if any) as to Tuberculous milk None

It will be noticed from the above table, the number of farms there are within the Borough, out of this number four were found not to be limewashed on inspection ; notices were served and on paying a second visit the work was found to have been carried out.

COLLINGE FOLD FARM.—During the year the premises have been redrained and the closets put on the water carriage system.

### DISINFECTION.

Number of houses disinfected ..... 105



Method (state disinfectant used) Izal, Jeys Fluid, Formalin.  
 Are houses disinfected after (a) Pthysis..... Yes.  
 „ „ „ „ (b) Measles, when requested.  
 Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (Steam  
 or otherwise) ..... Steam.  
 No. of articles disinfected ..... 727  
 Where is apparatus situated ..... The Ridge, Hareholme.

If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for  
 the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of  
 patients not removed to the hospital ..... Yes.

The 20 Schools within the Borough were disinfected  
 twice during the year ; also a quantity of Library books.

Twenty lots of bedding were destroyed at the request  
 of the owners.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) (For infectious cases) : Removed by arrangement  
 with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board in  
 their Ambulance.

(b) (For non-infectious and accident cases) : Council  
 owns two Motor Ambulances.

(See attached Form for Removals and Mileage).

The Health Committee have also arrangements for  
 inter-running with the adjoining Boroughs of Bacup and  
 Haslingden, in cases of breakdown of our machines, and  
 our machines reciprocate under similar conditions.

# AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Manchester ...To .....	6	4	6	7	6	5	2	8	6	11	4	3	68
From ...	7	5	4	7	6	5	6	10	4	8	8	6	76
Locals ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	1	17	28
Moorlands .....To... ..	2	4	1	1	1	...	4	1	11	1	7	4	37
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bury ... ..To .....	8	3	4	4	2	5	4	3	2	3	7	6	51
From ...	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	15
Haslingden .....To .....	...	12	28	20	48	35	4	5	10	10	...	...	172
From ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11
Burnley ... ..To .....	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	10
From ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
Buxton ... ..To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackburn ... ..To .....	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	7
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Horwich ... ..To .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wre Green ... ..To .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whaley Bridge To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pendlebury ...To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackpool ... ..To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ramsbottom ...To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mileage ... ..	658	573	752	745	830	79	641	1012	654	979	676	771	9000
Total ... ..	27	32	48	41	70	58	27	36	46	35	30	42	492

DATE.	REMOVALS	MILEAGE
1923	297	9418
1922	217	7438
1921	174	5322
1920	207	6953
1919	137	4188
1918	122	4294
1917	137	4318
1916	127	4553
1915	148	4972
1914	112	4491
1913	65	

No 1. Ambulance commenced to run in 1913.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by the Sanitary Authority ; the work is done by day in all cases. Refuse is disposed of on tips, in various parts of the district.

Below are set out particulars of bins, ashpits, etc., in the Borough :—

No. of privy middens .....	43
No. of closets attached to these middens .....	43
No. of pail closets .....	535
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens) .....	589
No. of fresh water closets .....	2464
No. of waste water closets .....	3851
No. of portable receptacles for refuse .....	6078
No. of pails converted to Waste W.C's. ....	None
No. of pails converted to Fresh W.C's. ....	None
No. of Waste W.C's. converted to Fresh W.C's. ....	7
Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion .....	Yes
If so, how much?.....In accordance with the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907, Sect. 148.	
What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property .....	Fresh W.C's.

## OUTWORKERS.

During the year the following list of outworkers have been received from firms sending out-work to be done at the homes of the people :—

Name.	February.	August.
Irwell Shoe and Slipper Co....	—	—
J. H. Hirst .....	14	18
Hoyle, Hoyle and Co. ....	—	—
W. Hardman and Co. ....	—	—
Joshua Trickett .....	2	2
J. H. Haworth and Co. ....	—	—
Sir H. W. Trickett .....	—	24
Ashworth and Hoyle .....	—	—
J. R. Brooks .....	—	1
Hardman Brothers .....	—	—
Total .....	16	45

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Bakers and Confectioners .....	32
Dress Makers .....	17
Dress and Mantle Makers .....	5
Milliners .....	22
Tailors .....	13
Boot and Shoe Makers .....	23
Boot and Clog Repairers .....	9
Cloggers .....	20
Tinsmiths .....	4
Blacksmiths .....	5
Plumbers .....	8
Saddle and Harness Makers .....	2
Cycle Makers .....	2
Ice Cream Makers .....	14
Fish and Chip Shops .....	57
Barbers and Hairdressers .....	10



I beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, and all members of the Town Council, also the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, and my Clerk, for their continual support during the Year.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. HOYLE,

Sanitary Inspector.





